

THE REASON.

Two years ago, the BAZOO was the only paper in Sedalia, urging the nomination of John T. Heard for congress. It was the only daily paper in the sixth district that fought persistently for his preferment. This was done without hope of reward, as this paper had, on every occasion whenever Mr. Heard was before the people in years ago, and supported him with persistency and with a determination to see him elected to the position he sought.

In that campaign, Mr. Heard was fought by the press without stint. The Sedalia Democrat, of which J. D. Russell was manager, laid bare his reputation and character. We then believed the charges false, malicious and without foundation, and denied them, and branded the author as the BAZOO then thought he deserved.

After a heated canvass, he was nominated and elected. Subsequently, Mr. Heard volunteered the pledge that he would not recommend Mr. Russell for postmaster at Sedalia, and told repeatedly that before Russell should be postmaster of Sedalia, he (Heard) would resign his seat in congress. Under date of July 30, 1885, he wrote the manager of the BAZOO, from Washington:

"Under no circumstances, can Russell be postmaster of Sedalia. See St. Louis papers, as I have just been interviewed by reporters of the Globe and Republican."

The interview is as follows:

Getting Hot.

Washington, D. C., July 30.—The controversy over the Sedalia postoffice is becoming heated. A statement has been published in Missouri to the effect that Mr. John D. Russell, the proprietor of the Sedalia Democrat, has been promised the appointment by the president and by Mr. Vilas. This was shown to Representative Heard, of the Sedalia district, and he was asked this evening what there was in it.

"Absolutely nothing," he replied with emphasis. "There has been no offer or promise of a more arduous task than that Mr. Russell has received any such promise from either source. The day before I left Sedalia a gentleman informed me that Russell had just told him that the president had promised him (Russell) that he should have the place within three months from the date of the promise, which time would expire in July. Of course I knew it was not true, but on arriving here I mentioned it to the president, who said, with some warmth:

"IT IS A LIE, pure and simple. If I ever saw the man in my life I don't know it, and would not know him if he were to enter this room now. I have never thought of the case, and suppose that when a vacancy occurs in the office I will hear of it in the regular way."

"I then suggested that Russell claimed to have secured his (the president's) favor through some friends or connections at Buffalo, when Mr. Cleveland visited."

"You know, Mr. Heard, that I never promise anything, even if I am going to do it in five minutes."

"A few days ago," continued Mr. Heard, "I spoke to Gen. Vilas about the Washington telegram of the 17th of July, to the effect that the president had sent Russell's papers to the postmaster general with an endorsement requesting investigation and action, and that he (Vilas) had sent to Mr. Russell for a statement."

"You have it in the fullest measure. If Mr. Russell or anybody else brought papers to my office which related to anything connected with this department, I would very naturally say, 'File your papers for consideration at the proper time,' but that I have received any suggestions or endorsements from the president, requesting anything in connection with this case, or that the case has ever been considered by or spoken of by me."

"BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND MYSELF, or that I have in any way given Mr. Russell any intimation of encouragement in connection with this matter, is absolutely untrue." "Russell and his friends are circulating these reports to encourage the belief that I will be ignored in the matter of the appointment of Blair's successor, and to induce persons to come to Russell's support. I am not at all uneasy about the result."

The manager of this paper, was a candidate for no position at the hands of Mr. Heard, or at the hands of any one else. He sought no appointment, and asked for nothing except the recognition of the claims of James Montgomery, W. A. McNeese, J. M. O'field or some other suitable person for postmaster at Sedalia, who had been his (Heard's) friend. We objected to the recognition of an enemy, during the trying hours of the July days of 1884. This, the BAZOO had a right to do, and it had a right to expect that such would be the case, for if the wishes and work of enemies had been successful, John T. Heard would not have been in a position to assist either friends or enemies to places of honor, trust, or profit.

Mr. Heard's perfidy was complete. He turned his back upon his friends, those who had bared their breasts in the hottest of the fight for him, and had carried his burthens in the heat of the day to a successful ending that he might evolve profit.

Shame upon such treachery!—Shame upon such moral cowardice, and shame upon the man who now seeks another preferment at the hands of those whom he so basely betrayed.

These are briefly and pointedly, the reasons why the BAZOO opposes Mr. Heard's re-nomination, and also why it will continue to oppose him.

The Heard striker who cowardly writes the manager of this paper a threatening letter, is respectfully invited to carry his threat into execution. When the adherents of a congressional candidate resort to such tactics, certainly, their cause must be forlorn.

Johnny Trim, after nearly six weeks absence from his seat in congress is again there, but not a word is heard from him about our public building. He is too busy writing letters to the people soliciting their votes.

Isn't there a "heap of littleness" in an opposition to Mr. Cosgrove because he failed to appreciate the personal abuse lavished upon him by our morning cotemporary?

It is not every editor that can afford to rusticate in a Mexican prison, but that is no reason why Cutting should be accused of being a "scab printer" etc., by jealous rivals.

The country seems to be coming up almost solid for Gen. Cockrell for the Senate. Missouri can do no better than to return him for another six years.

It looks extremely absurd in our morning cotemporary to talk of clippings from an old file when it publishes wormy chestnuts every day.

Heard's tactics are now "I'm beaten, and all I can do, is to defeat Cosgrove."

As the days draw near, the chances of Johnny Trim gradually decrease.

One banker is worth fifty farmers on a petition.—Johnny Trim.

HAY STACKS BURNED.

A Disastrous Fire Yesterday at Moberly, Mo.

Moberly, Mo., July 28.—[Special.]—This morning the section hands on the M. & K. & T. were engaged in burning off the right of way, just outside the southern corporate limits of the town, when the fire became unmanageable and spread to the meadow of W. E. Reynolds, the milk man. The fire spread with great rapidity and swept away fences, several stacks of hay and threatened the barns and residence of Mr. Reynolds. The fire department of the city turned out, and stretching two thousand feet of hose, succeeded in playing on the flames, fences, etc., until the fire was checked enough to save the dwelling and out-houses belonging to the farm.

The loss must reach from one to two thousand dollars, which was, of course, not insured.

The country is excessively dry and dusty—more so, if possible, than any other locality in the state. The people stand in mortal dread of raging flames, which are liable to start at any moment.

The farmers represent that the corn crop in this section is about ruined. One old farmer to-day, said: "Late corn is utterly ruined, while early corn may make nibs."

"Physicians have long prescribed Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator for heart disease, why—because it is a sterling preparation for a peculiar disease, and 30 years use warrants it. \$1 a bottle."

Suicide at Nevada.

The Nevada Mail says: Sunday morning Mrs. Harriet Jarvis, living two and one-half miles south of Schell City, suicided by jumping into the well. She was the wife of James M. Jarvis, a generally esteemed citizen of that section of the county. In a few seconds after the reckless plunge, the husband reached the well and attempted to save his wife. A small chain was attached to the water bucket and he succeeded in raising her a short distance above the water, but seeing that it would not sustain her weight, he lowered her, while he attempted to summon help. For a short time, Mrs. Jarvis supported herself, but before assistance arrived, her hold relaxed and she sank. Mr. Jarvis' little son was present, but being but six years old could render but little aid.

Mrs. Jarvis' suicide was probably attributed to family trouble. She is said to have been of a very despondent disposition. An inquest was held in the afternoon and the jury found a verdict of suicide.

Mrs. Jarvis leaves three children.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Clinton Advocate.—Sheriff W. J. Ellison has returned from his trip to Butler, where, he states, the rumor is prevalent that the governor had stated that he intended to look into the Leabo case and act upon it yesterday. This he failed to do, however, and it is believed he will go into the very depths of the mass of circumstantial evidence.

DYNAMITERS.

Chicago's Cowardly Cut Throats Begin to See the Gallows.

The Prosecution Likely to Close its Evidence To-day.

The Wicked Wyandotte Wreckers Are Placed on Preliminary Trial.

Chicago's Cut-Throats.

Chicago, July 29.—State's Attorney Griswell announced this forenoon that all the testimony for the state in the anarchists' trial will be laid before the jury by tomorrow.

Dr. John B. Murphy attended many of the wounded officers at Desplaines street station. He was called there at about 11 o'clock. On going to the station he saw ten men stretched and rolling in agony, up stairs he found Officer John Barrett with a hole in his side big enough to admit two fingers. Some twenty-six or thirty officers were attended. The doctor named and described wounds of those he attended.

M. M. Thompson, a young man who gave such damaging evidence against the leading anarchists on Tuesday, was recalled by the defense and asked whether he was not at Grief's hall on the night of May 4. He replied that he was not. He was questioned very closely, but did not vary one of his original statements. The state's attorney brought out the fact that he had been compelled to move from his house, owing to visits of adherents of the anarchists, who sought to intimidate him from taking the stand. Officer Michael Hoffman testified to finding bombs near Ogden grove, had been pointed out to him by a former Lehman. The witness also told of a vast amount of deadly missiles found under the house of Anarchist Fielden.

Lieutenant Bowler was called and exhibited to the jury the torn and blood-stained uniforms of the wounded police officers. Captain Black protested strongly against such evidence being submitted. He declared that it was only for a sensational purpose.

Grinnell replied with some feeling, that if he had decided to produce a sensation and illustrate the murderous character of the assault at the Haymarket, he would have brought the survivors of that night, on stretchers and exposed their wounds.

CAPTAIN MICHAEL SCHAAK

then took the stand. On the afternoon of May 5th when Lingg was locked up at the Chicago avenue station witness asked him whether he was at 54 West Lake street on the night of May 3. He replied that he was and said he had made dynamite for use at the Haymarket. Lingg said he hated the police because they had attacked the people at McCormick's; because they were too friendly to the capitalists. When asked why he did not fight the police with guns instead of dynamite, Lingg replied that the militia had guns and the socialists had to use dynamite. He had learned how to make dynamite by reading books. When witness examined Lingg's trunk he found in it a false bottom and a quantity of fuse. Lingg said that he knew Spies, and was at the Arbeiter-Zeitung office frequently. Witness had talk with Engle May 18th, when the latter confessed that he had been at the meeting at 45 West Lake street on May 3d. Captain Schack explained the result of his experiments in exploding bombs found among Lingg's effects. Lingg declared that he prepared the bombs to use them against the Gatling guns of the militia in the great revolution which had commenced. Six persons, he said, had called at his house on May 4th to obtain bombs.

Adjoined to 2 p. m.

At the opening of the afternoon session Capt. Schoock explained upon request of Mr. Ingham

THE NATURE OF HIS EXPERIENCE with the fuse found among the effects of Lingg. "I also experimented with the dynamite cartridges," said the witness. "I had one inserted in a stone weighing perhaps thirty pounds. The explosion broke this stone into atoms."

Cross-examined by Foster. "What Lingg said to you, captain, was substantially this: that there was to be a conflict between the police and the Gatling guns on one side and the laboring men on the other, and that he was making those bombs to use when that time came."

"That's about it, only he said I time had actually come," replied the witness.

"Those experiments you tried were for your own satisfaction?"

"They were made to enable me to testify to the character of the stuff that was found."

"As a matter of fact," queried Foster, "you woke up Gouzel in his cell after midnight to interrogate him, did you?"

"Well, I don't remember if I did. I suppose I did, I had a right to do it."

"Do you know of two detectives at your station who went to Lingg's station late at night and exhibited a rope, saying they were going to hang him?"

"I do not and I do not believe anything of the kind was done."

Capt. Schack said that pieces of the bomb that he had cut up were given to Detective Whalen, who gave them to Prof. Lyman for examination.

"DR. A. J. BAXTER, a member of the county hospital staff of physicians, said he was present at the hospital when the wounded police were brought in."

"Give the names of the officers you attended, if you can," said the state's attorney.

"I attended nearly all of them," replied the witness, "but they were brought so fast that I had no time to notice their names. The wounds seemed to me to be of mere importance at the time."

The witness then described the nature of the wounds, he described in much the same manner as had other medical witnesses. E. F. L. Goss was the next called and asked for his translations of portions of a sheet entitled

"THE ANARCHIST"

Vol. 1, No. 1. The paper was published at the Arbeiter Zeitung office and in a notice requested that subscriptions be sent to C.

Engel. The first translation read was that of the announcement of the publishers. In this it was stated that the object of the paper was "to propagate the anarchist doctrine." Another article written in a highly heroic vein lamented the oppression of capital and advocated revolutionary principles. Eugene Siegel, an editorial writer on the Freie Presse, identified some manuscript written in German to be in

THE HANDWRITING OF SCHWAB.

The manuscript was that of the celebrated "blood" editorial published in the Arbeiter Zeitung of May 4. The prosecution then caused a number of articles to be read from the alarm and socialistic organs. These all preached revolution in more or less startling language.

Fred Drewer testified that he found under a sidewalk on Paulina street near Chicago ave., over four cans of some substance which he supposed was an explosive of some sort. The cans which were two and a half by six inches were brought in and identified by the witness.

OFFICER MICHAEL WHELAN

was called and testified that when these cans were discovered his attention was called to them before their removal from the vicinity where they were found.

The defense objected to any testimony from the witness as to the contents of the cans, and the witness was allowed to go, the judge deciding that the cans had not been connected in any way with the case.

Dr. Lee, of the company hospital, testified regarding

THE CHARACTER OF THE WOUNDS

sustained by the officers killed and disabled and the prosecution resumed its reading of articles from the socialistic organs. When the reading was finished court adjourned.

The Wyandotte Wreckers.

Kansas City, July 29.—The preliminary examination of O. J. Lloyd, Geo. J. Hamilton, Robert Geers, Wm. Vassen, Mike Leary and Fred Newport, charged with wrecking a Missouri Pacific freight train last April, was begun before Judge Anderson at Wyandotte this afternoon. The court room was crowded and the liveliest interest displayed in the proceedings. The railway company was represented by a number of officials and attorneys. Both state and defense are preparing for a stubborn contest. The examination opened with

THE EVIDENCE OF WM. VASSEN,

one of the defendants. He testified that on the night of the wreck he went to the Knights of Labor hall on Sixth street. There he met Hamilton, Geer and Leary. They went to a saloon and had a drink. Hamilton said "come, let's go."

The witness asked "where," and was answered,

"YOU'LL SEE."

Hamilton wore a slouch hat and gray wig. The party crossed over the Sixth street bridge and were joined by Lloyd and two or three others, one of whom the witness did not recognize. Lloyd had a crow bar. They went up the track toward the Wyandotte bridge, stopping at the point where the wreck subsequently occurred. The witness advised that the inside rail be taken up, but Lloyd insisted upon taking up

THE OUTER RAIL.

Leary and the witness had moved up toward the bridge, about 75 yards, Leary standing guard to give notice of the approach of anyone. Soon after he came up and said that the thing was done. Then they took another drink and went home. The next morning the witness was visited in his bed-room by Lloyd, who said: "There's been

THE D-DIST WRECK YOU EVER SAW at Wyandotte, and two men were killed. I only wish the whole d-d mob of scabs had been killed too."

The witness was cross examined by ex-Lieutenant Governor, Chas. P. Johnson, of St. Louis, who, as counselor for the Knights of Labor assembly No. 101, and who conducted the defense but his testimony was not shaken. The witness said the only one who spoke to him about joining the party was Lloyd. He did not know just what they were going to do until they arrived at the scene of operations. Then the witness tried to dissuade them from their intentions but failed. He next urged them to remove the inside rail away from the river, but was silenced. There were

TWO OTHER MEN,

he said in the party, Riggins and Verner who have not yet been captured. The witness' testimony corresponded in the main to his written confession made to the detectives and recently published. He said he testified, knowing that his evidence might be used against himself, and did so because his conscience troubled him and without the hope of reward or clemency. As near as he knew

LLOYD GEER AND NEWPORT drew the spikes. Newport threw the crow bar into the river. They were interrupted once during their work by a train running north.

Dr. Geo. M. Gray, coroner of Wyandotte county, was the next witness. He related the circumstances of the inquest over the bodies of Horton and Carlisle, the victims of the wreck.

Geo. Fowler, the engineer of the ill-fated train, told the story of the disaster. The state then rested its case, and the defense asking for more time the court adjourned until tomorrow.

At that outset this morning the prosecution announced that the examination would be as against Hamilton, Geer and Leary only. It is surmised that the other three are expected to waive examination. As before stated all the prisoners are Knights of Labor.

Tender Gathamites.

New York, July 29.—The thermometer touched 92 to-day. There were ten pro-nations by heat, one fatal.

When You Want the Best

Call on Phillip Hahn, manufacturer and dealer in harness collars, blankets, robes, currying, brushes, saddles or anything in the harness line. Remember the place, 117 second street, near market house, Sedalia, Mo. 7-136m.

Money to Loan.

We have several thousand dollars to lend on improved farms at a very low rate of interest. Will make best terms to borrowers now offered. 6-172m. MOORE & CRAWFORD.

HARD ON HEARD.

Howard Hit the Home Plate and Sent Johnnie Trim Out in the Cold.

Saline County to Give Him the Final Shake—His Sun is Set.

The Glasgow correspondent of the Globe-Democrat says:

Glasgow, Mo., July 25.—This (Sixth) congressional district is still in the throes. The situation at present is that Mr. Heard, the present incumbent, has carried Pettis, his own county, with 14 votes; Morgan, with 5 votes; Benton, with 5 votes; Dallas and Hickory, with 3 votes each; Camden, with 2 votes; and has divided the 14 votes of Boone, getting 5 to Dr. Yeaman's 9, making Mr. Heard a total of 37 votes. Howard county held her primary on the 16th inst. and gave her 9 votes to Cosgrove, which, added to his 10 in Cooper and 6 in Moniteau, gives Mr. Cosgrove a total of 25 votes. Saline and Polk have yet to select delegates, Saline having 16 and Polk 6. These counties will hold their primaries on the 31st inst. Polk is conceded to be a debatable territory, both parties claiming to have a show to carry it. But conceding it to Mr. Heard, that would give him a total strength of but 43 votes, or 4 votes short of enough to nominate. It is very generally believed that this is all the votes he can ever secure, and that his chances for re-nomination are not now worth speaking about. Saline he cannot possibly get nor any part of it, as that county has adopted the unit rule, and the fight there is between Yeaman and Cosgrove. John T. Heard's congressional sun set when his friends in old Howard failed to deliver the promised goods. If Cosgrove carries Saline he will have 41 votes without Polk; and should he carry the latter county, he will go in on the first ballot, in spite of the charge that three of Howard's delegates are for Yeaman. They are for Yeaman for second choice. The ruling of the Convention that nominated them was that the vote of the delegation should be cast as a unit until a majority of the delegation decided otherwise. The battle in Saline is to be equally as hot as, if not hotter than, the one in Howard, and all parties are hard at work. What complications the candidacy of Mr. Bush, of that county, will cause to arise can not be predicted, but he is not generally spoken of in figuring upon the result.

At this writing "Honest John" Cosgrove has the leading place, with Yeaman a good second and Heard virtually out of the race.

The Clifton Picnic.

Clifton, Mo., July 29.—[Special.]—The democratic barbecue and picnic at this place to-day was a grand success in every respect. About 1,600 persons were present upon the ground, including a large number of candidates, Sedalia being well represented in both classes to say nothing of the sight-seers, pleasure hunters and political puppets.

The speaking was done by James E. Hazell, of Moniteau county, candidate for state senator from the Fourteenth district. O. F. Arnold, candidate for the state legislature and James Johnson, of Cooper, aspirant for senatorial honors.

Mr. Hazell spoke first and received many plaudits for his numerous hits. He was followed by his opponent, Mr. Johnson, of Booneville, who was equally felicitous and quite as persistent in his pleadings for the suffrages of the dear people.

Mr. Arnold made the closing speech and it is only fair to say he was not a whit behind his predecessors in convincing the people that he was the very man they wanted for the position he aspired to.

The dinner was one of the greatest events of the occasion, and to say it was duly appreciated and heartily partaken of by the hungry crowd, is to put it very mildly indeed.

The BAZOO Bohemian had the good fortune to take his seat at the table presided over by Miss King, of Clifton, and Miss McPherson, of Sedalia, and he is willing to make oath it was the best dinner he ever ate and feels no hesitancy in saying he is certain this assertion will be verified by Messrs. Lamm, Shaw, McGinley, Mitchum and ex-Marshal Barnett, of Sedalia, all of whom had the felicity of sharing at the same table from the same fair hands.

Among other prominent candidates was Col. Hutchinson, of Booneville, who is seeking the position of prosecuting attorney of Cooper county.

NOTES.

—S. W. Roberts, of Pleasant Green, enjoyed the picnic.

—Landmann was a quiet but active worker. He left his mark.

—Sickness deprived Jas. Johnston of making any lengthy speech.

—If you ask Vic Shaw he will tell you something about Lamm-beef.

—John Conner was at home and seemed to be a favorite with his old friends.

—The dancing floor seemed to be the great attraction for the young folks.

—J. E. Potter's general merchandise and drug store was crowded with customers.

—E. B. Bunce, county clerk, of Booneville, was on the grounds doing good work.

—From the number of beautiful ladies present, Cooper county can justly be very proud.

—Jas. E. Hazell seemed confident of success. His appeal to the ladies was a decided hit.

—Louis Gebhart and Mr. McCarty as courteous and hospitable gentlemen can not be excelled.

—Tom C. Cranmer, of Otterville, ex-representative, no candidate for sheriff, seemed to be a popular man.

—O. F. Arnold made some strong points in his remarks which were explanatory of his past work in the Thirty-Third legislature.

—John McGinley and Tom Mitchum done good work in the early part of the day, then devoted the balance of their time to the fair sex.

—Politics and love-making was about even, if anything love seemed to be in the lead, and the boys couldn't help it, so very many charming girls, you know. If old towns can equal Clifton for fine dinners?

By the Cable Route.

Kansas City, July 29.—An Irishman named Peter Riley came to this city Sunday from Blue Springs, Mo., to look for work. Instead, however, he got drunk, and about 7:30 o'clock last night he met with an accident that will lose him his left leg. He boarded a southwest boulevard street car where the cars start back to the city and the boulevard and Broadway, and notwithstanding the protest of the driver, persisted in standing on the front platform.

He was, of course, unsteady, and when the car lurched in running from the switch to the main track he fell to the ground on his shoulder, and his left leg was thrown under the car, the forward wheel passing over it. He was picked up and carried by the car to Ninth and Main, and then taken by the patrol wagon to the city hospital.

His injuries were found to consist of a compound fracture of the left leg, and an amputation was decided upon as necessary. It will take place this morning.

MAIDEN'S MEANDERINGS.

Two Young Beauties Who Desired to Come West and See the Country.

Misses Ollie Wood and Cora Hulbert, two runaway girls, from St. Louis, passed through the city last night on Missouri Pacific train No. 4 in charge of a detective, who was conveying them to their parents. The young ladies did not by any means present the appearance of prisoners and made many dashes on susceptible dudes, who are always hanging around the trains in order to catch on. A ubiquitous BAZOOITE however, at once grasped the situation and through the courtesy of the detective, whose acquaintance he made while the "spotter" was devouring a huge ham sandwich in Jerry Collin's lunch stand at the depot, he was accorded an interview with the charming runaways.

You are a newspaper man are you, inquired Miss Cora, with a pretty pout. The homely looking representative of the "paper published for the people now on earth" admitted that it was his misfortune to be laboring in that capacity.

"Then said Miss Ollie, 'you will not get anything out of us, we have been advertised sufficiently.'"

"What's the difference, now, Ollie," said Miss Cora, with a gleeful laugh, we might just as well give this poor boy an item."

"All right," said the refractory Miss Ollie, "but what can we tell him?"

"Yes, young ladies," inquired the homely reporter, who was beginning to quail under the black looks and glances of the detective, "please do tell me all about it, before the train pulls out."

"Well," said Miss Wood, her black eyes flashing, "we have been sent to the boarding school, and the confinement and discipline has always been very irksome to me. This is not the only time I have ran away. I escaped from the House of the Good Shepherd in St. Louis three different times. Ain't that awful, Mr. Reporter, three different times, and once I broke my leg; excuse me, I mean my right limb."

The young ladies stated that their object in leaving home was to come west and see the world, but that their curiosity is, for the present, satisfied and they are perfectly willing to return home.

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